EUROPE.

The Lamirande Extradition Claim of England.

Sailing of the Great Eastern for New York.

BY THE CABLE TO WARCH 26.

ENGLAND.

Lamirande Extradition Claim Case

The English government has decided not to persist in claiming the return of Lamirande, the French forger, who was taken from Canada under the Extradition treaty, as it was claimed illegally; but reserves the right to do so should it hereafter decide to renew the

this port at noon to-day for New York, which city she will leave on the 16th of April on her first trip to

As the Great Eastern was about to sail, the steam can stan accidentally slipped, instantly killing two men and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Murket.

opened as follows: United States bonds..... 743 Erie shares. 38% Consols closed steady at 91 for money. AMERICAN SECURITIES alosed at the following rates:-

 United States five-twenties.
 74½

 Illinois Central shares.
 78½

 Erie Railway shares.
 38½
 The Continental Bourse.
PARIS, March 26-Noon. United States five-twenty bonds open at \$4%. FRANKFORT, March 26—Noon.
The opening price of United States five-twenty bonds

FRANKPORT, March 28-Evening. American bonds closed at 77%. The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 26-Noon.

The market is quiet. The sales to-day will probably reach 7,000 bales. At the opening prices were as fol-LIVERPOOL, March 25—Evening.

The cotton market closed dull with a declining tend

The sales of the day amounted to 7,000 bales.

Liverpeel Breadstuffs Market.
Liverpeel Breadstuffs Market.
Liverpeel Wheat 13s. 3d. per
Sental for Miwaukee No. 1 red; cern 40s. 3d. per
quarter fer mixed Western; barley 4s. 7d. per 60 lbs.
American; white California wheat, best grades, 13s. 6d.
per ceutal; oats 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs. American and Canadian.

The breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn has declined to los, per quarter for mixed Western. American barley

LIVERPOOL, March 26—Noon.
The market is generally unchanged. Pork, 77s. 6d.
or 200 lbs. eastern prime mess; beef, 125s. per 304
ss. extra prime mess; bacon, 49s. per cwt. for Cumberlard, 50s. 6d. per cwt.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 26—Noon.

Petroleum, 11d. per gallon for spirits, and 1s. 6d. per gallon for Pennsylvania refined. Rosin, 9s. 3d. per cwt Mor common Wilmington and 15s. for fine. Turpentine, 37s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits. Clover seed, 55s. per cwt. for American red. Ashes, 34s. per cwt. for pots. Irou, 51s. 6d. a 52s. for Scotch pigs, mixed numbers. Tallow, Man. 6d per cwt. Linseed oil, £39 per ton; linseed cakes, £10 per ton for thin oblong for feeding; linseed, 36s. per cwt. for Calcutta. Whale oil, £41 per 252 gal-

Laverroot, March 26-Evening. Spirits turpentine 37s. 6d. per cwt. Ashes-Pots 34s. per cwi. Scotch pig iron 51s. 6d. a 52s, per ton.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 26, 1867.
The steamship Kangaroo, which left New York on

Disasters at Sea. Liverpool, March 26—Evening. The bark Tuscano, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has been abandoned at sea.

The ship Rosalle, Captain Boromaker, from New Orleans for Liverpool, has put into Cork harbor, leaking mady, having sustained much damage in a gale at sea.

The ship Confidence, Captain Johnson, from Charles 2on for Liverpool, is ashore near Wexford, and will prob ably be a total wreck.

Scarceiv a vessel arrives in this port or in Hampton Roads which does not bring additional particulars of the fearful gales and storms which have made this month so beventfut in marine annals. These storms in the Chesa-peake Bay have been the severest known for many ears, both in point of intensity and long continuance. Numerous sailing vessels have arrived with loss of mais, leaking, &c., and the old Bay line of steamers mave suffered also to a great extent in making their usual trips up and down the bay. The Adelaide, a ptaunch and substantial steamer, had her side stove in during a recent trip, and was so severely damaged that she had to lay up at Baltimore for repairs. But it has been at sea and along the poast that these gales have been the severest. Both to she northward and southward of Hatteras the accounts are the same. The storms have prevailed coorstantly this month, and although at times the wind would shift no the westward and northwest, yet they invariably fell back to the northward and blew as strong as ever.

The steamship Hatteras returned this morning at seven o'clock, after battling five days and nights with the late terrific gales, with her starboard wheelhouse nove in. Yesterday the weather was heavy, with a light breeze from the northward. The Hatteras repaired her damages and received a fresh supply of coal here to day, and again sailed for New York.

The steamer Monticello, from Savannah, bound to New York; steamer George H. Upton, from Charleston, Bound to New York, arrived here to-day, short of coals, both having experienced very heavy gales during the passage. The Monticello reported having siled the steamers Camberland and North Point, both for Baltimore, Baying at anchor just outside the harbor of Savannah. The George B. Upton reported having sailed in company with the steamer Patapsco for Baltimore. have suffered also to a great extent in making their

Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member. Colonel Fullerton, formerly of the Freedmen's Bu-geau, has been appointed Postmaster at St. Louis. Erastus-Corning, of Albany, ts stopping at the St.

Judge E. Bell, of Washington, is stopping at the Me-tropolitan Hotel.

Congressman O. Ames, of Massachusetts, and W. G. Weed, of Aibany, are stopping at the Astor House.
Chr. Luhra, of Hamburg; Senator John Sherman, of Dhio; Captain W. C. Rogers, of Boston, and Captain A. I. Merrill, of the United States Army, are stopping as

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Reconstruction Meeting at Montgomery-The Whites and Blacks Fraternizing-Reso-lutions Passed to Support the Military Bill. &c. MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26, 1867.

A reconstruction meeting was held in the represents tive chamber in this city last night, at which the white

The undersigned, who are in favor of the establisment of peace and the renewal of prosperity, invite the fellow citizens of the city and county of Montgomery a public meeting in support of the following measure which, in their belief, will accomplish that end.

1. That the requirements of the military reconstruction bill be heartily complied with.

2. That the State government, when newly organized be presented to Congress under charge of men in when that body will confide.

3. That all men have a cordial welcome to political quality upon this basis.

A resolution was advantaged.

the integrity of the United States and the vitality of all

the blacks, who are entitled to political equality; and one concurring in the recommendation of the Huntsville Union men, to restore the State in accordance with the

and Semple, formerly rebel officers, and General Wages Swayne and John C. Keffer, mainly endorsing recon-

and Governor Patton. The freedmen cheered General Swayne and the other speakers enthusiastically The meeting, which was the largest and most harmonious since the days of secession, closed with three cheers for the old flag and the Union.

The following in reference to the above meeting from the Montgomery Advertiser, of the 22d inst:from the Montgomery Advertiser, of the 22d inst:

To the express objects of the public meeting, a call for which appears in the local column of the Advertiver, sinned by so large a number of our best citizens, no good man can object. All persons who have a permanent interest in the country ardently desire a return of peace and prosperity, and no opponent of acquiescence in the programme laid down in the military law has yet been able to point to a better solution of the dilemma in which we find ourselves than by prompt and faithful compliance with the terms imposed by Congress.

We inter that the practical good anticipated from the meeting called at the Capitol on Monday is to give tone and direction to popular opinion, and sithough the exact phraseology of the call may be objectionable in some respects, still we are led to believe that the movement has been prompted in a wise and liberal spirit, and that, if judiciously sustained and carried out, will result in no injury.

jury. What shall be the precise line of action adepted be What shall be the precise line of action adepted beyond that foreshadowed by the call, we are not advised,
but the meeting when organized, will be in the keeping
of those who may see proper to take part in its proceedlags, and we are not certain that every one who feels an
interest in the country should not be there, whether
feeling like being committed to all that may be done or
not. Whatever may be the determination of our friends
in regard to this matter, we feel confident that they will
be guided by no factions, turbulent or rebellions spirit,
and that they will offer no proscriptive opposition to
those who may honestly differ with them as to the
course to be pursued. It is by all means desirable that
there should be but one organization and that should
have an eye single to the common good.

cession to-night. The negroes made several attacks upon the street cars, and took possession of one of them excitement prevails throughout the city, and grave

Report of the Committee of the Louisians Legislature on the Reconstruction Bill. New ORLEANS, March 26, 1967.

ent and future welfare and the political exist izing the State government, and that general elections ing to division. By exercising wisdom, prudence and pa-triotism the people will conduct the State through the ordeal, commanding respect of friends and foes.

General Sheridan's Order on Assuming Command of the New Military District.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 1. 1. The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the headquarters of the army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military district created by that act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of

According to the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress above cited the present State and municipal governments in the States of Louisiana and

subject to be application, in the made unlesseded.

3. No general removals from office will be made unlessed the present incumbents fail to carry out the provision of the law or impede the reorganization, or unlessed and in reorganizing should necessitate a change Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intende to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional governments as power and its su

to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution; but this condition is dependent upon the disposition shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

4. The States of Louisians and Texas will retain their present military designations, viz:—"District of Louisiana" and "District of Texas." The officers in comman of each will continue to exercise all their military powers and duties as heretofore, and will, in addition carry out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specificall require the action of the military district commander and except in cases of removals from and appointment to office.

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

A Southern View of President Johnson's Policy—A Rap at the Democratic Party and Papers—The "Little Villain's" Share, &c.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, March 22.] Andrew Johnson has at last yielded. Thank God for it. He has done us an immense deal of harm; crippied us when our armies were in the field; rejected the terms which Grant and Sherman gave us, and then, at last, has kept sectional hate and animosity stirred up axainst us by his unwise course and his foolish conflict with Congress and Northern sentiment.

And now we hope President Johnson's opposition to the government will cease. He has opposed it so long, and Induced our people to oppose it so long, holding out us the false idea that he would do something for us, that he has done us infinitely more harm than all other men and all other causes combined. But for him we would long ago have been admitted into the Union and upon far better terms than we shall now be able to obtain. He has been the most effective enemy we have had.

In the first place, his influence was great in arraying

upon far better terms than we shall now be able to obtain. He has been the most effective enemy we have had.

In the first place, his influence was great in arraying the border States against us. He was one of the most earnest supporters of the war waged upon us. He refused us the terms given us by the generosity and magnanimity of Grant and Sherman. And last, though not least, he has, by his course, kept Northern prejudice and hatred constantly excited against us. Save us from our friend Johnson!

Commencing his official career as Vice President by an excessively postprandial speech—afterwards as Fresident, indulging in such spouting tirades to the populace of the federal capital as should not be used even upon the hustings—going upon his Western tour with an eagine of vituperation, whose hose he kept turned back upon Congress—he excited the frenzy of the Northern people against the Southerners, whose cause he professed to advocate. Had he been our most bitter enemy he could not have pursued a course calculated to do us more harm.

Further than this, his conduct has all along inspired the Southern people with the hope that he has intended to defend our rights at the point of the bayonet. Andrew II, Iwas compared to Andrew II. Tennessee had given us "Old Hickory," who crushed nullification, and "removed the deposits," and Tennessee, it was hoped, had given us Andrew II., who would remove the radical Congress. Johnson was to be our Cromwell, who would disperse the Rump Parliament of America.

In the meantime, though, with all his proclamations, he has never removed martial law from the South, and never restored to our people habeas corpus; nor has he released Davis from Fortress Monroe.

It is difficult to determine whether President Johnson has exhibited the mere collicial peculation or the more

political folly. His course has certainly been good ground for inducing the Southern people to hope that he intended to wield the sword in their behalf. And we think yet that there has been at some times such an idea lurking in his bosom. But he hesitated, he dailied, and proved bimself a dastard; he doubted, and is damned. Thank God for it. The spell is broken—the illusion is gone. Andrew II. lacked the nerve to do what Andrew I would have done. The Southern people are undeceived. Let them profit by their dearly bought experience.

Our noble President, after bellowing in the cities of the West, like one of the mad prairie bulls of that great section, now "roars you as genly as any sucking dove." All the thunder which he poured against Congress, from the Olympus of the White House, turns out to be Pickwickian thunder, so far as Congress is concerned, but it has recoiled with deadly effect upon "the President's Southern friends."

Andrew Johnson, is his veto of the military bill, says this measure is "without precedent, and without suthority—in palpable conflict with the plainess provisions of the constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity, for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much blood and expended so much blood and expended so much atrike terror into the heart of every man, woman and child, white or black, found living under those "despotisms." After exciting the Southern people almost to acts of open rebellion against the provisions of the military act, he now turns round and tells us he hopes this monarous "Reconstruction act," will have the effect of allewating much of the bitterness caused by the war, and he "will faithfully execute," what he asys is a subversion of the government and constitution which he has taken an oath to support and defend. And says is a subversion of the abovernment and constitution which he has taken an oath to support and defend. And says is a subversion of the sovernment and who has lurred us on to our destruction.

dent Johnson—such the man who has lured us on to our destruction.

Let us have done with all this knavery and folly. We prefer trusting our fate to open enemics to trusting it to faise friends. We prefer old Ben Wade, old Thad Stevens and old Horace Greeley to Johnson of Tennessee and Johnson of Maryland. True, the President has talked finely in our behalf, and so has the "little villain" of the Timer. But as Rawmond has always voted against us, so Johnson has at least not acted for us. Let him go his ways. The South can trust him no longer. We must find other guarantors for our safety, and that safety we must find with the republican party or not at all. President Johnson has no strength, moral, political or physical. He represents nothing and he represents nobody. Let him go, like "the Confederate note,"

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,

"Representing nothing on God's earth now, And naught in the waters below it." And naught to the waters below it."

But we have to complain of the democratic party North as much as we complain of President Johnson. Next to President Johnson we owe all our present troubers to "the unterrified"—"the iron-ribbed democracy." In the first place the Northern democrats always agreed with us in our ideas concerning secession, and often encouraged us to exercise our right. Many of them declared that the South could be coerced only over their dead bodies. And it was so, but not in the sense in which they intended us to understand their deaf article. The South was coerced over some of their deaf bodies, but they had enough living bodies left to enforce the coercion.

The South was coerced over some of their dead bodies, but they had enough living bodies left to enforce the corcion.

Since the war Northern democratic journals have continually fed us on the false hope that the democracy, is conjunction with Fresident Johnson, would give us our rights, if need be, with the bayonet. Witness the more ultra democratic journals, the Day Book, Metopolitan Record, Freeman's Journal and Daily Nees, and the more mederate journal, the New York World.

"Out on such friends"—friends who encourage us to get into trouble, and then whip us for doing what they told us to do.

Senator Sherman declared that if the Southern people complained that the military act was harsh, they had their Northern democratic friends to thank for it, since they had voted down an amendment, which was quite a mitigation of the severity of the original bill.

This is so, and we have a good many other things to thank them that they encouraged us to see de, and then whipped us for doing so. We have to thank them that they encouraged us to see de, and then whipped us for doing so. We have to thank them that since the cessation of the war they have again fed us upon false hopes. We have to thank them for keeping up the exasperation of the Northern people against us.

Some republican remarked in Congross that the more decided and emphatic that policy would become. Brooks, of New York, a recent convert to democracy, answered that this might be true, but the democracy was were that this might be true, but the democracy was were the southern people. See can pursue his partisan policy with impunity, but the Southern become in the most the democration policy, the more decided and emphatic that policy would become. Brooks, of New York, a recent convert to democracy answered that this might be true, but the democratic would continue to resist. Builty for Mr. Brooks! Living in a "loyal" State, as he does, it costs him nothing to "resist." Dut his injunities are to be visited upon the Southern people. See can pursue his partisan

Johnson has tried to "reconstruct" us, has mos ally failed, acknowledged his defeat, and surrendered discretion. The "little villain" of the New York

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais.

La Station Champbaudet, one of those amusing comedies which bear the impress of the repertoire of the Palais Royal theatre, was, last evening enacted at this favorite establishment. MM. Choi, Edgard, Deligne and Juignet, and Mmes. Daire and Deligne were the comedians who embodied, with their usual accuracy, the characters of the piece and kept the audience in excellent spirits.

New York Theatre.

The announcement that Miss Florence Noble would make her debut at this theatre last night drew together a select audience of critics, professional and amateur, and members of the histrionic profession whose suc coss is already secured, who accorded the fair debutante a favorable reception—an encouraging one from such an audience, and well deserved when the disadvantages of a first appearance are justly considered. Miss Noble has much to recommend her in her appearance—youth, a sweet, modest face, an intellectual expression and an easy, graceful carringe. The character she selected for her debut was Mrs. Haller in Kotzebue's play of the Stranger, in the rendering of which she exhibited stranger, in the rendering of which she exhibited marked talent and an appreciation of true acting which gives reasonable assurance of success when practice shall have relieved her of the timidity and nervousness to which can easily be ascribed any blemishes in her performance of last night. She was but indifferently supported by Mr. D'Orsay Ogden in the title rôle of the piece, whose acting was rather elaborate and stagey.

The rendering of Balfe's opera, the Bohemian Girl, by the Richings troupe, at the Olympic theatre last evening, drew out a large and most fashionable audience, and the applause bestowed on the performance showed very conclusively that the efforts of the artistes were fully appreciated. The rôle of Arline was sustained by Miss Caroline Richings, the Count by Mr. Campbell, Thaddous by Mr. Castle, Devilshoof by Mr. Seguin, and Florestian by Mr. Wylie. The solos by the principal characters were loudly encored, and in each instance the audience was favored with a repetition. The choruses were given with goodly effect, and the whole opera was in every way satisfactory.

Tony Pastor's Opera House.

The varied and attractive programme offered to the pleasure seeking public at this popular place of amusement continues nightly to attract full houses. After the usual complement of negro eccentricities, comic melo-dies, ballet and clog dancing and acrobatic feats, a new scenic bisiorical drama, the Scotch Hero, was presented, with appropriate scenery and costumes. An exhibition of Hindoo sports, given by Mr. Armstrong, was received with great applause.

Charles White's.

The revival of the prize drama, the Female Clerks of Washington, is nightly drawing crowded houses at Mechanics' Hall. The piece is a flimsy affair in itself, but seemed to please the audience immensely, and they were not slow in testifying their approbation in the heartiest and most hilarious rounds of applause. The bill for the present week is replete with varied attractions, not the least of which is Signor Farrais, the 'Bonetess Wouder,' as he is euphoniously styled upon the bills, in a series of select parlor entertainments, the ballet of Les Villageois and the Chemist, with Charley White in the principal part.

The second reception of the Brooklyn Art Association was beld last night at the Academy of Music. At an early hour the foyer of the Academy was crowded. One of the chief attractions in the room where the pictures were hung was a fine stand of flowers, arranged with the most perfect skill. The collection of pictures was, on the whole, very good indeed; and, though it might have been improved in a few minor particulars, it was very favorably received in the aggregate. Among the best pictures in the exhibition we may instance those of Mr. Gignoux, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hart. One of Mr. Hart's productions is remarkable for its fine atmosphoric effects. In this picture the sun, peeping through a mist, is perfectly rendered. The reception was a success, and we trust that the Brooklynites may be tempted to repeat it.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Veto of the Cross-Town Railroad Bill.

Adverse Report on the Three Tier Bill Expected from the Senate Committee.

The Eighth Aldermanic Contested Election Case.

ALBANY, March 26, 1867. of the Executive. The Cross-Town, or Christophes street bill, as it is better known, was the least ob pending. The Christopher street bill received a vote in the Senate of 22 to 8, and in the Assembly of 94 to 5.

THE OTHER RESERVED JOSE.

The delegation of "beavy men" who came here to oppose the three tier road have so far been successful. oppose the three tier road have so far been successful. The Senate Railroad Committee, with but one disentient, have agreed to report adversely to it.

Another effort was made to-night to advance the Broadway Surface Railroad bill out of its turn, but the requisite two-third vote was wanting.

***MENDIOLITAN BARBOR DISTRICT.**

The Assembly committee reported favorably the bill for the creation of a Metropolitan Harbor district and a Board of Wharves and Piers therein, and it goes to Committee of the Whole.

The creation of a Metropolitan Harbor district and a mittee of the Whole.

THE QUARANTISE RILL.

Despite a desperate fight on the part of the Kings county delegates to-day the werds excepting Kings county as a place of location for the Quarantine were stricken out from this bill, which, after an effort on the part of Mr. Wyeth to have the Judge of Richmond county added to the Board of Commissioners, was ordered to a third reading.

New York AND Albany west side Raitroad.

This bill, which is to facilitate the construction of a raitroad between New York and Albany on the west side of the Hudson river by the issuing of bonds endorsed by the countes on the line of the road was ordered to a third reading. Mr. M. C. Murphy earnestly opposed the section which provides that "the city of New York may, to the extent of one million of deliars, endorse or guarantee the payment of the bonds of the said New York and Albany Railroad Company, upon such terms and in such form as shall be approved by the Mayor and by a voto of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Common Council of such city, and upon such approved of the Common Council, specitying the amount of said bonds to be endorsed or guaranteed, it shall be the duty of the Common Council, specitying the amount of said bonds to be endorsed endorsement and guarantee, in form approved as aforesaid, which shall be severally signed by said officials on behalf of said cuties." Mr. Murphy said it was opening up a new source of corruption so far as New York city was concerned, and he moved to strike out the section. The motion did not prevail.

This Edgar Borr Borra Cutstrox.

Unintentional injustice was done to Mr. Sigerson, of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

the Cross town Railroad bill. His objections are:-First that it is unconstitutional, because it fails to express in deems the construction of such railroads as it contem-plates inexpedient; third, because it is indefinite and un plates inexpedient; third, because it is indefinite and unsatisfactory in the provision for paying a certain bonus into the city treasury.

Mr. H. C. Murrier, stating that he had not voted for the bill, took issue with the Governor on the constitutional point raised, and moved to lay the message on the table. Motion carried.

BILLAS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

The Cambria School bill.

Relative to the Common Schools in District No. 5 of Rome.

Rome.

Increasing the salaries of Troy city officials.

For the publication of the proceedings of the Buffalo Common Council in the German newspapers.

For the sale of the Syracuse poor house.

Incorporating the villages of Holley, Moravia and

Incorporating the villages of Holley, Moravia and CONSECKIE.

Amending the charter of the village of New Rochelle. Incorporating the Aiert Hose Company, of Rochester. Amending the charter of the International Bridge.

Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company.
For the improvement of Riverdale avenue, Yonkers, For the relief of Aifred M. Wood, late Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn.
Incorporating the Buffalo Park Company.
Relative to the Crier of the Superior Court of Buffalo.
For the sale of the common lands in Hempstead.
To facilitate the construction of the New York Northern Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the New York Northern Railroad.

BILLA PASSED.

To encourage the building of railroads in this State. It appropriates \$5,000 per mile after twenty or less shall have been built.

Relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society in New York.

To provide for the construction of an experimental railway in the counties of New York and Westchester.

Incorporating Engine Company No. 2 and Hose Company No. 5, of Castleton, Richmond county.

Incorporating St. Gabriet's Temporance Benevolent Society of New York.

Amending the charter of the village of New Brighton.

Authorizing the Superintendent of the Poor of Oawego county to purchase certain lands.

Providing for the final closing of the Castkill Bank.

The Fredom a Normal Training School b'il.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Buffalo.

Increasing the powers of the Central Park Commissioners relative to certain streets and avenues in New York.

Appropriating \$250,000 in aid of the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Increasing the powers of the Central Park Commissioners relative to certain streets and avenues in New York.

Appropriating \$250,000 in aid of the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Authorizing the Clerk of Richmond county to sign 'certain papers in his office.

To provide for making entries of deeds and other records in the Clerk's office of Richmond county.

Relative to the Williamsbury Savings Bank.

To provide a mode of electing town officers in Richmond county.

Anthorizing the erection of a canal bridge in Rochester.

Changing the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad.

Authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay a switch in 130th street.

To refund to the Cornell University \$25,000 appropriated to the Genessee College by Exra Cornell.

The Oswego Normal Training School bill.

To exempt the property of the Brooklyn Art Association from taxation.

Mr. Sissnoss moved a concurrent resolution fixing the time of election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention to the second Tuesday in May instead of the 23d of April. He asked unanimous consent that the resolution be now considered.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY TO amend the law relative to

Mr. H. C. MURPHY objected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. H. C. MURPHY.—To amend the law relative to trials by jury.
By Mr. Pierson.—To incorporate the Loan and Relief Association of New York.
By Mr. Parsons.—Requiring the Rechester Common Council to refund moneys to certain taxpayers of said city. city.

The Senate then took a recess until hair-past seven in

The Senate then took a recess until many the evening.

Evening Session.

ELLE ADVANCED TO A THIRD HEADING.

The Cortlandville Normal School bill;
Incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Bagage Company;
Relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department of New York;
Extending the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Central Park.

Mr. Thomas Meraphy moved an amendment providing that no railroad can be laid in Fifth avenue without the consent of a majority of the owners in interest, Carried.

consent of a majority of the value of the consent of a majority of owers in interest, Carried.

The Cherry Valley Railroad bill.

The Skanoateles Railroad bill.

Authorizing the Long Island Railroad Company to incroase their capital stock.

Mr. STANFORD moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate Royal G. Briggs, Benjamin F. Wells and William G. Stevens, witnesses summoned before the Canal Fraud Investigation Committee, and who have failed to appear. Adjourned

ALBANY, March 26, 1867.

THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE. The SPEAKER announced the following committee to arrange general orders:—Messrs. Hiscock, Genet, Travis, Potter, Kimball, Sanford, Barker, Lockwood and Hunt.

THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE BILL. The bill in relation to a quarantine in the port of New York was then considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. WYETE, of Richmond county, spoke at length in ion of the bill, making an able argument

denunciation of the bill, making an able argument against it.

The bill was further discussed by Mesers. Travis, Ricz, Davellis, Oaksy and Kady, when it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the Albany and New York Railroad on the west side of the Hudson river was ordered to a third reading.

Receas.

By Mr. Hinsdalk-Relative to cleaning the streets in

Brooklyn; also for the improvement of Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; also to open and establish Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn; also to suthorize the Brooklyn Common Council to improve Powers and other streets.

By Mr. Van Valkenburg.—To supply the city of Bing-barrion, with water.

hamton with water.

By Mr. Rongars—To authorize the Common Council of the city of Uties to borrow money to erect school houses; also to authorize the town of Whitestown to borrow money.

ew York. ompany.

To amend the General Railroad law, with reference to

eaning the tracks from snow.

To amend the charter of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New York and African Transporta-

tion Company.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank, Buffalo.

To amend the General Railroad law, so as to compel horse railroad companies to make reports. Adjourned.

THE VETO.

The Cross-Town or Christopher Street Rail-road Bill Returned to the Legislature with the Governor's Objections. State of New York, Executive Department, ALBANY, March 26, 1867.

titled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher street and other streets and avenues in

It is proposed by this bill to create a railroad corpora-tion by the name of the "Crosstown Railroad Company,

North river, and running through West street to Cham

bill should become a law.
Without capsidering the important interest
affected by the proposed enactment, or the of
that are urged against legislation of this cha
should feel constrained to withhold my assent is
bill upon the ground that it is in conflict with

bill upon the ground that it is in conflict with article three, section sixteen of the constitution, which provides that 'no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject and shall be expressed in the title."

As I understand the provisions of the bill under consideration it provides for the construction of three dus tinct lines of railroad, in no way connected with each other, and therefore would seem to embrace three subjects instead of one, as sulpined by the constitution; for it can hardly be claimed that three distinct railroads are one and the same thing, even if owned by one corporation.

one and the same thing, even if owned by one corporation.

In addition to this the sixth section of the act authorizes the proprietors of the Tenth street, Broadway and
Eighth street line of stages to change their route so as to
allow them to run up avenue C two blocks to Twelfth
street, through Twelfth street to Broadway, and through
Broadway to connect with the old line of Eighth street.
This provision is obviously a different subject than the
construction of a railroad, and for this reason the bill is
obnosious to the section of the constitution to which have referred.

Doubtless the policy in confining the contents of a local
or private bill to one subject was to prevent combination
of diverse interests; also that the title of the bill must
express the object, was obviously to attract the
attention of all parties interested to the proposed
measure, to the end that any objections which might be
deemed tenable, could be made known to the Legislature, and thus prevent the infliction of an injury to the
rights of any private party, or to the interests of any
locality.

It is entirely clear that the title of this bill does not,

measure, to the end that any objections which might be deemed tenable, could be made known to the Legislature, and thus prevent the infliction of an injury to the rights of any private party, or to the interests of any locality.

It is entirely clear that the title of this bill does not, in any essential degree, disclose or indicate the character of its provisions. It purports to be "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher street and other streets and avenues of the city of New York," and it confers authority to construct at least three railroads, and for the transfer of a line of stages from the streets they now pass over to others in which they have hitherto possessed no rights. If this bill can be sustained it would be equally valid if it authorized the construction of a railroad in every street and avenue in the city of New York. It is hardly possible to see what objections may exist to the transfer of a line of stages from Tenth street to avenue C, Tweith street and Broadway, and it is quite probable that no person immediately interested in those streets had notice of this intended enaotment. Certainly the title of the bill does not convey the slightest intimation that it was the purpose to interfere with any of the established stage routes in the city. No from the title would any of the residents or owners of property on Ninth street, Tenth street, Washington street, Duane street, Chambers street, Twenty-eighti, Twenty-inith and the other streets and avenues named in the bill—not including that it was the purpose to construct a railroad over those particular thoroughfares. I am cleariy of the opinion that, regarding my constitutional duty, I should not approve of this bill for the reasons aiready assigned.

I cannot, however, omit to mention some other features of this bill, which, in my judgment, are open to grave objections.

There is no provision fixing the amount of the capital stock to be issued, for the payment in of any capital stock, nor for the duration of the company to

atill remain anexplained by anything contained in the on the corporative for the purposed taking property for the purposed the restrictions in the bill are poration of the city is forbidden to do anything the shall interfere with or impede their operations. In state the corporation of the city is excluded from all police government over the streets, if it shall interfere with or in any way impede the operations of the company. The owners of property on the streets, or those having reculiar interests in them, and the citizens generally are left, as it appears to me, without adequate protection against the possible annoyances of the exts and conduct of those who, it may be, are attinulated to an equal or greater degree by the hope of private gain than the discharge of a public duty, and who may not at all times be entirely careful to respect and protect interests which may come in collision with their own.

The important interests involved in every such extensive grant of a railroad franchise require the most careful and attentive consideration.

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